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JAPAN.**Formosa—Cholera—Plague.**

Consul Reat, at Tamsui, reports July 4 that 7 cases of cholera, with 4 deaths, and 10 cases of plague, with 7 deaths, occurred in the island of Formosa during the week ended June 29, 1912.

JAVA.**Suarabya—Smallpox.**

The American consul at Batavia reports, June 17: Official notification was received June 4 declaring Suarabya infected with smallpox. Later advices reported the disease to be decreasing.

PERU.**Iquitos—Beriberi—Yellow Fever.**

The American consul at Iquitos reports, June 18, that 3 deaths from beriberi and 3 from yellow fever occurred at Iquitos during the month of May, 1912.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor G. Heiser, director of health and chief quarantine officer of the Philippine Islands, reports June 25:

Manila—Case of Plague.

The first death from plague in Manila for more than seven years occurred on June 18, 1912. The victim was a Filipino, a watchman in the Chinese district, and he resided on Calle Antonio Rivera, in Tondo. From the very best information obtainable, there is no evidence to show that the man had been out of the Philippine Islands during the past few years. He was taken ill on June 14, had a temperature of 41° , and soon developed a femoral bubo. The symptoms increased in severity, other buboes appeared, and the man died on the evening of June 18. Necropsy showed the typical lesions of bubonic plague. Smears made from the spleen showed bipolar straining organisms. Inoculations made into guinea pigs resulted fatally and agglutination tests were positive, so that the diagnosis, both, clinical and bacteriological, has been confirmed.

Rats are caught at weekly intervals in Manila and examined, but no plague has been found among them since June, 1906.

A house-to-house inspection of Manila has been made and no further cases of plague have been found, neither are there any evidences of any special mortality among rats.

Three gangs of rat catchers have been put to work, one at the place where the man worked, one at the place where he lived and died, and another in sections believed likely to be infected, but so far no plague rats have been found.

The house in which the man died is a so-called "hard material" house, and is of a much better class than the average found in that section of the city. Nothing noteworthy with regard to rats was ascertained at the house.

In view of the foregoing, it is obvious that the origin of the infection in this case is unknown. There is, however, the interesting fact